

Mr. Botticelli has also been very clear about the fact that marijuana remains illegal under the Federal Controlled Substances Act, and has done much to disavow the notion that marijuana is harmless.

As a person in recovery himself, Mr. Botticelli brings a unique perspective to the Office of National Drug Control Policy. I believe this perspective will enable him to successfully implement a national drug control strategy that recognizes the need for both supply and demand reduction and appropriately incorporates an effective public health approach that is coupled with law enforcement efforts.

I look forward to continuing to work with Mr. Botticelli as he leads the Office of National Drug Control Policy in implementing a whole of government approach to combatting illegal and illicit drug use.

I believe Michael Botticelli will serve with distinction as the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, and I urge my colleagues to confirm his nomination.

Mr. LEAHY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Under the previous order, the question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Michael P. Botticelli, of the District of Columbia, to be Director of National Drug Control Policy?

Mr. ENZI. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. MCCAIN), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY), the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. VITTER), and the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER).

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LANKFORD). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 92, nays 0, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 54 Ex.]

YEAS—92

Alexander	Blunt	Cantwell
Ayotte	Booker	Capito
Baldwin	Boozman	Cardin
Barrasso	Boxer	Carper
Bennet	Brown	Casey
Blumenthal	Burr	Cassidy

Coats	Hirono	Portman
Collins	Inhofe	Reed
Coons	Isakson	Reid
Corker	Johnson	Risch
Cornyn	Kaine	Rounds
Cotton	King	Rubio
Crapo	Kirk	Sanders
Cruz	Klobuchar	Sasse
Daines	Lankford	Schatz
Donnelly	Leahy	Schumer
Durbin	Lee	Scott
Enzi	Manchin	Sessions
Ernst	Markey	Shaheen
Feinstein	McCaskill	Shelby
Fischer	McConnell	Stabenow
Flake	Menendez	Sullivan
Franken	Merkley	Tester
Gardner	Mikulski	Thune
Gillibrand	Murkowski	Tillis
Graham	Murphy	Udall
Grassley	Murray	Warner
Hatch	Nelson	Warren
Heinrich	Paul	Whitehouse
Heitkamp	Perdue	Wyden
Heller	Peters	

NOT VOTING—8

Cochran	Moran	Vitter
Hoeben	Roberts	Wicker
McCain	Toomey	

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will resume legislative session. The majority leader.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CELEBRATING THE LUNAR NEW YEAR

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I rise today in celebration of the Lunar New Year, an important and festive holiday for people of Asian and Pacific Islander heritage around the world. Lunar New Year celebrations not only sustain important cultural traditions that have been practiced for centuries, but also provide a moment to reflect upon the many contributions made by the Asian and Pacific Islander community in Nevada and across the globe.

In my home State of Nevada, the Asian American community is among the fastest growing in the United States. From 2000 to 2010, the Asian American population in Nevada more than doubled. Chinese Americans, Asian Americans, and Pacific Islanders have greatly enriched Nevada's history and culture, and I am pleased to stand today in recognition of these communities as they prepare for the upcoming festivities.

This year, families and communities in Nevada and across the world will welcome the Year of the Sheep, and I

offer my warmest wishes for peace and prosperity in the coming year.

WHO'S THE BOSS? THE "JOINT EMPLOYER" STANDARD, AMERICAN SMALL BUSINESSES AND EMPLOYMENT GROWTH

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a copy of my remarks at the Senate Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committee hearing last week be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WHO'S THE BOSS? THE "JOINT EMPLOYER" STANDARD, AMERICAN SMALL BUSINESSES AND EMPLOYMENT GROWTH

This morning we are having a hearing about who qualifies as a joint employer in the National Labor Relations Board's view.

This hearing this morning is about a pending National Labor Relations Board decision that could destroy a small business opportunity for more than 700,000 Americans. These men and women are franchisees. They operate health clubs, barber shops, auto parts shops, child care centers, neighborhood restaurants, music stores, cleaning services, and much more. They use the brand name of companies like Planet Fitness, Merry Maids or Panera Bread. They may work 12 hours a day serving customers, meeting a payroll, dealing with government regulations, paying taxes, and trying to make a profit.

We live at a time when Democrats and Republicans bemoan the fact that it's getting harder and harder to climb the economic ladder of success in our country. Successfully operating a franchise business is today one of the most important ways to do that. Why would the pending decision by the National Labor Relations Board threaten this very American way of life, knocking the ladder out from under hundreds of thousands of Americans? The board and its General Counsel are pursuing a change to what is called the "joint employer" standard. This standard, or test, has since 1984 required that for a business to be considered a joint employer, it must hold direct control over the terms and conditions of a worker's employment—to decide that, the NLRB looks at who hires and fires, sets work hours, picks uniforms, issues directions to employees, determines compensation, handles day to day supervision, and conducts recordkeeping.

Under the changes the NLRB is now considering, it would take just indirect control over the employees' terms and conditions of employment, or even unexercised potential to control working conditions, or where "industrial realities" otherwise made it essential to meaningful collective bargaining.

So what could this mean for these more than 700,000 franchisees and employers? These franchise companies will find it much more practical to own all their stores and restaurants and day care centers themselves. There will be many more company-owned outposts, rather than franchisee-owned small businesses.

Franchisees tell me they expect "franchisors would be compelled to try to establish control over staffing decisions and daily operations. . . . franchisees would lose their independence and become de facto employees of the franchisor."

This case doesn't just affect franchisees, it will affect every business that uses a subcontractor or contracts out for any service.